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DOD Legacy Cultural Resources Program Development

By Eric Hertfelder, Ruthann Knudson, & Loretta Neumann

The Legacy Resource Management Program (Legacy) was established by Congress in 1991 to help the Department of Defense (DOD) enhance its cultural and natural resource stewardship on more than 25 million acres of land under its jurisdiction. Legacy activities integrate the management of these resources with the DOD mission and the public interest. Archeological resource preservation, conservation, and management are important elements in this program.

A major Legacy activity is the Cultural Resource Program Development task area, a review of the current cultural resource management program within each of the DOD services: Army and Air Force, including National Guards; Navy and Marines; and Army, Air Force, Navy, and Marine Reserves. This activity has been carried out by a partnership of the DOD, Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, National Park Service (NPS), and National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers with their contractor, CEHP, Inc. The Legacy Cultural Resource Program Development (LCRPD) task was initiated in the fall of 1991, with the convening of three focus groups to review current DOD programs in the management of (1) historic structures and landscapes, (2) historic objects and archival materials, and (3) archeological sites and traditional places.

Concerns about archeological resource management were expressed through all these discussions, though they were addressed in most detail in the third group meeting. The fall 1991 exchanges were summarized in *Defending Our Heritage: Preliminary Working Report to the Cultural Resources Program Development Task Area* (DOH),

Stewardship of Legacy Resources

By Constance Werner Ramirez

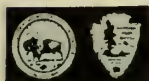
Through the Legacy Resource Management Program (Legacy), the U.S. Department of Defense (DOD) has undertaken many new activities to enhance the identification, protection, and understanding of archeological resources and related biological, cultural, and geophysical properties. Taken together, these Legacy resources are being given special attention through a combination of broad studies and many specific projects. Of these, more than 160 activities are focused on cultural resources, many related exclusively to archeological resources. Funding for the Legacy Program was provided by Congress in Fiscal Year 1991 and continued in 1992 and 1993. Each year the amount of funds has varied, but DOD has requested annual funding of \$10 million for the Legacy Program.

The foundation of the Legacy cultural resources program has been established by a unique partnership among the National Park Service (NPS), National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers, Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, and the Departments of Defense, Army, Navy, and Air Force. Working together, the cultural resources personnel from these offices have completed a review of DOD compliance with the National Historic Preservation Act and its related stewardship program. Based on that, they are currently preparing a report that identifies the actions required to reduce or eliminate deficiencies in their stewardship programs.

A series of workshops, both topical and regional, has captured insights from representatives of a broad spectrum of cultural resources concerns and from many NPS offices. This effort, probably unprecedented in interagency cooperation, is a model for bringing together Federal and State

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U.S. Department of the Interior * National Park Service * Cultural Resources
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DEVELOPMENT

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which the partners submitted to the DOD in December 1991. This discussion activity was complemented by the Advisory Council on Historic Places and Defense Cultural Resources Council's review of the DOD historic preservation program, which was preliminarily reported in a May 1992 working draft, *CRM 21: Cultural Resource Management into the 21st Century*.

LCRPD activities in 1992 and 1993 have focused on collecting and evaluating issues identified in the DOH report to facilitate the program in the short run while developing a 1993 expansion of the original report, which would identify specific long-range strategies and methods for addressing program needs. The Legacy definition of "cultural resources" is a broad one that includes historic real and personal property and records and community resources/lifeways ~ more than just archeology or historic buildings. In complement to this conceptual breadth, the task area has identified the need for DOD to consistently recognize and manage the breadth of its archeological resources, to include prehistoric and historic terrestrial and submerged sites and landscapes, artifacts and sites samples, and the records of the investigation and analysis of those materials. And to allow the public to participate where feasible, and generally to be provided with lay language information about these public resources.

In 1992 LCRPD convened two meetings to address regional cultural resource issues and ongoing and potential partnerships, one in the Pacific in April on "Military Heritage in the Pacific: Report on the Pacific Regional Workshop" and another in Texas in December. Archeological projects and interagency partnerships were discussed at both of these. In July 1992 LCRPD convened the Legacy Technology Transfer/Data Management Computer Workshop, with the assistance of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Construction Research Laboratories (USACERL), in Champaign, IL. This technology transfer gave a number of people an introduction to a variety of electronic databases that hold archeological information, including the Geographic Resources Analysis Support System (GRASS), National Archeological Database (NADB), National Register Information Systems (NRIS), Integrated Preservation Software (IPS), USACERL Cultural Resources Information System (CRIS) and XCRIS, which enables CRIS to combine with GRASS, Massachusetts Cultural Resources Information System (MACRIS), and NPS Automated Na-

tional Cataloging System (ANCS). Reports on the technology transfer and Texas regional meetings are being prepared.

The LCRPD partnership currently is working to elaborate and refine some of the discussions in the 1991 DOH report, looking in more detail at issues of departmental understanding of cultural resource legal requirements in relation to various categories of such resources, and to current DOD personnel, administrative, and budget systems that may inhibit but could be used to enhance the Defense Cultural Resource Management Program.

The departmental cultural resource program reviews done as part of Legacy by the various DOD partnerships with other agencies and organizations have provided a model for such reviews within other agencies. They have identified questions and issues about understandings of compliance responsibilities, intra-agency responsibilities and communications, and the relationship of budget and personnel to program functioning.



A highlight of the Legacy Texas Regional Meeting was a tour of the 19th century officers' homes at Fort Sam Houston, San Antonio, especially the Commandant's home occupied by Lt. Gen. Neal T. Jaco and his family. Standing in front of the home, from the left, are: Lt. Col. Phillip M. Jones, Jr., Fort Sam Houston Director of Engineering and Housing; Dr. Constance Ramirez, Legacy Cultural Resources Program Manager; Lt. Gen. Jaco; and Dr. Douglas Ripley, Legacy Natural Resources Program Manager.

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cultural resources managers with their peers at universities, local governments, and private organizations. The cultural resources issues identified by this steering committee will be incorporated into the July 1993 Legacy Report to Congress.

Another important part of the Legacy Program is the opportunity to fund DOD-wide projects that can benefit many installations. One example is the overview being prepared by the Arkansas Archeological Survey. This is an outgrowth of the overview prepared by the Southwest Division of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers in the 1980s. The overview will provide the database required by all prehistoric archeological surveys in the area from the Mississippi River to the crest of the Rocky Mountains and from the Canadian border south to the Oklahoma State line, the northern boundary of the previous overview. The overview will be automated and integrated with the National Archeological Data Base (NADB), the Automated Management of Archeological Site Data in Arkansas (AMASDA), the Cultural Resources Information System (CRIS) developed and maintained by the U.S. Army Construction Engineering Research Laboratories (CERL), and the Geographical Resources Analysis Support System (GRASS). Every installation in this area, plus NPS offices and the State Historic Preservation Offices, will have access to the information. In addition, there will be a volume synthesizing the data for each state.

Another important Legacy initiative is the assessment of curation needs being undertaken on DOD installations by the St. Louis District, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and CERL. The objective of this first phase is to locate and make a general inventory of all DOD archeological collections and associated records in the southwest, and to evaluate the existing archeological collection centers in that region to determine their ability to curate these collections under the standards set forth in 36 CFR Part 79.

A number of Legacy projects that serve many DOD installations is being directed by the Tri-Services Cultural Resources Research Center at CERL. Among those that involve archeological resources are: archeological inventory survey standards and cost estimating system; technology for recording historic objects and archeological materials; subsurface modeling for archeological site location at Fort Riley, Kansas; geoarcheological investigations

at Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri; a study of historic cemeteries at Fort Drum, New York; assistance to the Navy in the preservation of metal artifacts from the Confederate raider *Alabama*, and continued development of the X-CRIS program, a cultural resources management and analysis system.

Advances through preservation technology is the goal of several projects. Funds have been transferred through a partnership cooperative agreement to the University of California, Riverside, for developing and building a prototype of an automated, self-contained, intrusion monitoring/response instrument that is designed to: (1) operate unattended in geographically isolated localities containing significant archeological resources, and (2) notify instantaneously by electronically encoded communication appropriate administration and/or law enforcement agencies with a predefined profile of the intruding entity.

Working with the Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory, HIPROTECT will be field tested later this year at Fort Benning, Georgia. A separate Legacy project at Fort Benning is stabilizing a Yuchi Indian town that has been damaged by looters. Archeological site markings for night maneuvers are being developed, installed and tested at Fort Hunter Liggett, California, in an effort to increase avoidance of sensitive sites during night military training. Other uses of technology in Legacy projects include the archeomagnetic testing of samples from Fort Carson, Colorado; and identification and interpretation of faunal remains 45,000 B.C. to A.D. 1,000 at Fort Bliss, Texas. Important conference proceedings on *Automation Tools for Cultural Resources Managers* has been published with Legacy funds by the U.S. Army Waterways Experiment Station.

Issues regarding repatriation and site protection are being addressed by the U.S. Marine Corps and the Air Force. The Marine Corps has undertaken a large project with the Bishop Museum in Honolulu, Hawaii, to repatriate more than sets of 1,500 human remains that had been removed from the Kaneohe Marine Corps Base. The Air Force funded a project at Vandenberg Air Force Base, California, to recover, identify, and reinter the human remains believed to be those of the forebears of contemporary Chumash Native Americans from two major archeological sites, which are being destroyed by wind and wave erosion and vandalism. The project is being undertaken in partnership with the Chumash Indians to whom the remains and artifacts will be returned for reburial.

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Underwater archeology is the subject of a Department of the Navy project off the coast of Virginia. This project entails a comprehensive survey of two sunken Civil War Ships, the *Florida* and the *Cumberland*. Through an underwater archeological survey, the current condition of the ships will be recorded and a plan will be developed to protect them from further looting and water action. At the Naval Underwater Warfare Engineering Station Keyport, Washington, a study will inventory the Navy's Indian Island Native American collections now housed in several institutions, assess their present management and make recommendations for proper conservation. A public display to be exhibited in the newly completed Naval Museum



Legacy: Our Path to Enhanced Stewardship



United States
Department of Defense

Office of the Deputy
Assistant Secretary of Defense
for the Environment

Stewardship • Leadership • Partnership

ing Center, California, an overview is being undertaken of rock art sites and concepts for rock art protection and management are being developed.

Installation specific Legacy projects are the most numerous. The Army National Guard of Tennessee has under-

for Underwater Warfare will also be designed and constructed as part of this project. A scale model and interpretive brochure have been developed to explain the archeological investigations of an 1830s vintage sunken caisson, supposedly a watertight chamber intended to foot an off-shore wharf, at Pensacola Naval Air Station, Florida.

The identification and protection of rock art has been the subject of several Legacy projects. At Fort Huachuca, Arizona, sites have been identified, recorded and protective devices put in place; at China Lake Naval Weapons Test-

taken a Legacy project at Fort Blount to integrate controlled archeological investigation, on-site interpretation, and public involvement into a program that will result in the partial reconstruction of the site. This will also serve as an interpretive/educational development presenting the early history of American western expansion/settlement and the role of the Tennessee militia. Other Legacy projects have been funded to: create a geomorphological data base at Fort Leonard Wood; to analyze the utility of ground penetrating radar (GPR) for detecting human burials and significant buried cultural resources in Hawaii's sandy soils; to test for the presence of Polynesian archeological deposits at Midway Island; and to study more than 500 prehistoric sites on San Nicholas Island and 6500 sites on San Clemente Island, California.

The State Historic Preservation Officers (SHPO) are partners on many Legacy projects. At Annapolis the Maryland Historical Trust is undertaking a reconnaissance archeological survey at the U.S. Naval Academy. South of there, the Navy is working with the Maryland SHPO in completing the testing of an archeological site of a 17th century Jesuit mission and plantation. The Virginia Department of Historic Resources is coordinating with Quantico Marine Corps base on a detailed survey to locate prehistoric and historic archeological sites on the base's 23,333 acres. From this information a regional settlement model will be developed. Fort Bragg, North Carolina, is undertaking a reconnaissance of Monroe's Crossroads, a Civil War battlefield, in coordination with the North Carolina SHPO.

A number of the Legacy projects are being undertaken in partnership with NPS. At Warren Air Force Base, Wyoming, work is continuing to relocate old test areas done by the Peacekeeper-deployment projects and to provide analysis and publication of information about this material. At Vandenberg Air Force Base the Western Regional Office is undertaking an inventory that will establish a data base to aid in developing a priority list for the management of cultural resources and expansion of knowledge of the historic and prehistoric use of that region. In some projects, NPS serves as a partner in the transfer of funds to the office of a SHPO or to a certified local government.

Legacy is an exciting opportunity to test many of the ideas that have been "on the shelf" and to re-think many of the ways that Federal agencies and the cultural resources profession do business. From this experimental period, DOD hopes to emerge with new policies, programs, and techniques that ensure a better understanding and management of the nation's legacy resources.

The Cold War History Study

By Elizabeth Calvit

The Cold War History Study, part of the Department of Defense (DOD) Legacy Resource Management Program, was created to "establish and coordinate by Fiscal Year 1993 with other Federal departments, agencies, and entities, a project to inventory, protect, and conserve the physical and literary property and relics of the Department of Defense in the United States and overseas, connected with the origins and development of the Cold War, which are not already being carried out by other capable institutions or programs."¹

In accordance with the recommendations made in 1991, archeologists looking toward the future can make significant contributions to this project. A Cold War study group was formed and has held a series of conferences over the course of the year. The first meeting, held in June 1992, brought together a diverse range of participants representing DOD, the National Park Service (NPS), Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers, and private consulting groups to assess current Cold War-related historic preservation and archival activities and propose strategies for future work. Participants were asked to comment on the major Cold War historic resource types, evaluation criteria, data organization, problems relating to temporary and/or mobile structures, and the upgrading and reuse of technological and scientific structures.

The second conference, sponsored by the DOD Legacy Program and the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA), was held in October 1992 and addressed the issue of declassification. Those attending the 2-day conference included professionals from: the Departments of Defense, State, and Energy (DOE); NARA, the Smithsonian Institution, Central Intelligence Agency, Woodrow Wilson Center for International Studies, and scholars from local universities. Issues discussed ranged from how to expedite the declassification of documents of the Cold War era to setting priorities for resource allocation for timely declassification review.

The final conference, sponsored by DOD, NARA, and the National Air and Space Museum addressed the issue of records created by DOD contractors in the course of business. Military contractors and representatives from the Federal government and academe considered how to pre-

serve contractor records for future historians. The meeting was hosted by the Rand Corporation in Santa Monica, California, and included representatives from DOD, NARA, the Air and Space Museum, DOE, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, NPS, and the National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers. Also present were military contractors including the Rand Corporation, Lockheed, Allied-Signal, Thiokol, Northrop and others. Historians from several universities and consultants from the private sector also attended.

In addition to the series of conferences, Cold War History Study team members began visiting Cold War-era sites both in the United States and overseas. In determining which areas and installations to visit, consideration was given to those installations threatened by base closure or those that are historically important. The site visits were not in-depth surveys of the installations, but instead were "windshield surveys" of the types of sites, structures, landscapes, and artifacts found on DOD properties. The visits consisted of driving tours of installations and meetings with base historians, public affairs officers, and other local military and civilian personnel with information on the history of the military in that region. In the summer and fall of 1992 the team visited Alaska, Japan, Korea, England, Belgium, and Germany. The spring of 1993 will see visits to Guantanamo Bay, Turkey, Crete, Greece, Italy, and Spain.

Domestic site visits included: Fort Richardson, Fort Wainwright, Elmendorf, Eielson, and F.E. Warren Air Force Bases, Fort Greely, Fort Benjamin Harrison, Carlisle Barracks, and Fort Belvoir to name a few. Emphasis has been placed on the overseas installation visits because the United States does not own property overseas, and as DOD downsizes there is the concern that important cultural resources of the Cold War could be lost before they are at least surveyed and documented. The legal safeguards and processes that preserve DOD sites in the United States do not apply overseas.

Contact has been made with numerous other offices, agencies, and private groups to ascertain their activity where U.S. Cold War material culture is concerned. Because the Cold War is in the recent past, sites, structures, landscapes, and artifacts are vulnerable to modification or destruction in the absence of the specific legal protections that apply to older artifacts. Relics that are important to Cold War

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Legacy Fund Projects at Warren Air Force Base

By Rick Bryant

Fort D.A. Russell was founded in 1867 as an Army post to protect Union Pacific Railroad workers and the residents of Cheyenne, Wyoming, which was located about 2 miles east of the fort. Fort Russell was renamed Fort F.E. Warren in 1930 and was transferred to the Air Force in 1947. Today Warren Air Force Base is a National Historic Landmark with over 200 historic buildings and more than 200 prehistoric and historic archeological sites.

Since 1991 Warren Air Force Base has received nearly \$300,000 in Legacy funds to develop onbase programs in historic preservation and natural resource management. Warren's Historic Preservation Program, a project of the 90th Civil Engineering Squadron, has used Legacy funds to convert Building 261, a World War I underground vegetable storage bunker, into a state-of-the-art curation facility where the Base will house more than 10,000 prehistoric and historic artifacts and thousands of historic maps, plans, photos, and documents from Fort Russell's early years.

The bunker is located underground and is reached by a long tunnel dug into a hillside. The tunnel walls are covered with graffiti from 1917 to 1920 that was preserved when the structure was rehabilitated. The underground location is perfect for controlling temperature and humidity and for providing security for the structure. The bunker has 1-foot thick concrete walls and floors and is covered by several feet of earth.

The interior of the bunker was divided into three large rooms for storage and work space and a large fireproof walk-in vault for storage of documents. Warren Air Force Base expects to use Legacy funds for accessioning artifacts and documents into the facility during 1993. Cultural materials from the Base are now housed in several facilities around the State. Once they are all in one place, the Curation Facility will serve as a regional research facility for Wyoming and the surrounding States.

Legacy funds were also used to excavate a prehistoric campsite on a terrace above Crow Creek. National Park Service archeologists from the Midwest Archeological Center under the direction of Melissa Connors excavated the site during the summers of 1991 and 1992. The results

of their work show that the site was a hunting camp used by Native Americans beginning more than 1,000 years ago. Seven features, including hearths, as well as tools and Woodland pottery were recovered.

The site represents a Plains Woodland culture campsite that was probably reoccupied over the years as the inhabitants moved up Crow Creek from the plains to the mountains 15 miles to the west. An interpretive exhibit is being developed and a permanent shelter will be built over the site. Legacy is funding the building of an enclosed structure over the excavations, which will be left open and stabilized to allow visitors to see what a dig in progress looks like. An interpretive area in the structure will show how the site looked when it was occupied 1,000 years ago.

Legacy funds have been used to develop an interpretive nature trail along Crow Creek that identifies the animal and plant species that thrive in this riparian environment. The nature trail will tie into a trail around the archeological site and interpretive signs will demonstrate the interrelationship of natural and cultural resources in the area. The Legacy Program as provided F.E. Warren Air Force Base with a remarkable opportunity to preserve and interpret its cultural and natural resources for the public.

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history may be lost before historians have a chance to study them.

The Cold War study team has continued its survey of other projects and of sites in danger of demolition. The Cold War History Study continues to identify Cold War, DOD-related types, themes, artifacts, and documents that may warrant preservation and/or documentation. Historical archeology's focus on the recognition of patterns of cultural processes, and then the study of comparative patterns and evaluation of variability, may be important methodological tools for the DOD Cold War study. The results of the project to date will be presented in a Report to Congress in September 1993.

¹ DOD Appropriations Act, 1991, STAT. 1905.3; Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense, *Legacy Report*, 2-3.

An Archeological Legacy: Central and Northern Great Plains Overview

By Charles R. Ewen

The Central and Northern Great Plains Overview (CNPO) is a demonstration project (No. 68) of the Department of Defense's (DOD) much heralded Legacy Program. The project is designed to provide a context for archeological management planning on military installations in the 11-State area mapped in Figure 1. The project is under contract to the Arkansas Archeological Survey (AAS) and its cooperator, the Center for Applied Spatial Technologies at the University of Arkansas. While it is specifically designed to assist cultural resources management on DOD controlled properties, its information base refers to all lands within the project boundaries, and the information is expected to find wide use beyond the fences of military installations.

A synthesis of the central and northern Great Plains is an area too large to be effectively handled by a single scholar in the time frame required. To facilitate this task a set of subregions within the Great Plains area was delineated (see Figure 1). The subregion syntheses will be conducted by

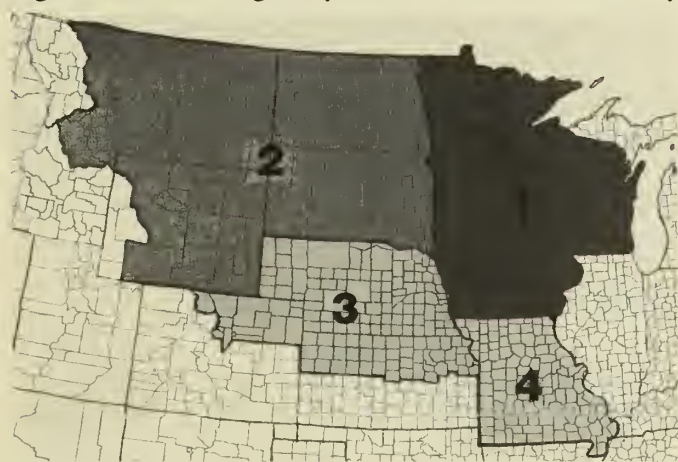


Figure 1.

teams headed by Elizabeth Benchley, George Frison, Jack Hofman, and W. Raymond Wood and Michael O'Brien, respectively.

Each regional overview subregion will be summarized in a separate volume. Each volume will include a review of relevant paleoenvironmental data, history of investigations, archeological review, and a brief bioarcheological summary, concluding with a synthetic treatment using the

adaptation type concept to integrate the archeological data sets. A complete synthesis of the bioarcheology of the Great Plains will be presented in a separate volume. In addition to the references cited in the regional overviews, each coordinator will prepare a bibliography of the substantive literature in that subunit.

The final set of volumes will also include suggested management guidelines for archeological resources throughout the entire CNPO area. Input from the State archeologists and State Historic Preservation Offices has already been solicited for this volume. An executive summary will present, in lay terms, a synopsis of the region's prehistoric resources and discuss unique sites or areas of special management concern.

The AAS experience with a previous overview made by the Southwestern Division, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, resulted in a superior set of documents that has been highly praised. More importantly, it is being used extensively by archeologists working in that area. The same results are expected to be achieved for CNPO.

AAD Positions Available

Two GS-193-11/12 archeologist positions are available in the National Park Service Archeological Assistance Division (NPS-AAD), Washington, DC. They are open to all sources, and applications must be received by April 20, 1993. The positions are as follows.

Data Preservation [Announcement No. WPO-93-14]: Manages the Reports portion of the National Archeological Database, and assists in the development of projects and programs to improve preservation and use of archeological collections, reports, and records.

Resource Preservation [Announcement WPO-93-15]: Assists in development of the Secretary of the Interior's Report to Congress on the Federal archeology program, and in review of notices of emergency discoveries or archeological destruction reports.

Vacancy announcements are available from, and applications should be submitted to the **Department of the Interior, National Park Service, WASO Personnel - Room 2328, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127, Attn: Harold (Harry) Baldauf, 202/208-5574.** For additional information about the positions, call the NPS-AAD, 202/343-4101.

Public Interpretation Initiative: New Horizons

By John H. Jameson, Jr.

The Public Interpretation Initiative was developed in response to the growing public interest in archaeology, and out of the realization within the professional community that archaeologists can no longer afford to be detached from the mechanisms and programs that attempt to communicate archaeological information to the lay public. The Initiative helps to accomplish the goals set by then Secretary of Interior Manuel Lujan, Jr. in his statement for a national strategy in Federal archaeology. The statement outlined basic elements of the national strategy for the preservation of archaeological sites, which emphasize public education and participation as well as interagency information exchange. The Initiative also helps to accomplish Section 10 (C) of the Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA) that requires each Federal land manager to "establish a program to increase public awareness of the significance of the archaeological resources located on public lands and Indian lands and the need to protect such resources."

This is an update to a previous *Federal Archeology Report* article (Jameson 1991) that outlined the general purpose and direction of the Public Interpretation Initiative (Initiative), a public outreach program initiated and coordinated by the Interagency Archeological Services Division, National Park Service (NPS), Southeast Region. Support within the National Park Service has been provided by the Archeological Assistance Division and the Stephen T. Mather Employee Development Center.

The Challenge

In the 1990s and beyond, we must summon ourselves to reach out to the public and involve them in the rich diversity of their national and ethnic experiences. To do that, we must also educate ourselves, those of us charged with keeping our legacy alive, on the issues. The challenge is to bring the subject into focus (Ehrenhard and Jameson 1990; Jameson 1991).

Assumptions and Needs

The basic premise of the Initiative is that many past failures in the realm of public interpretation of archeological and historic sites have resulted from intrinsic differences in

perspective between archeologists and professional interpreters. This difference in perspective stems from the more technical and academic interests of the archeologist/historian versus the less didactic goals of exhibit and program designers of providing uncomplicated, educational, yet entertaining interpretive programs. Archeologists and interpreters need to communicate more effectively to insure that the common goal of creating interpretive formats easily absorbed and appreciated by the lay public will be achieved.

Theme Development

Since 1990, several Initiative sub-themes, international in scope, have emerged and are continuing to be developed. The program has included the organization and coordination of separate symposia, workshops, and training sessions in a variety of forums. Annual conferences have included the National Association of Interpretation (NAI), the Society for American Archaeology (SAA), the Society for Historical Archaeology (SHA), the American Anthropological Association (AAA), and the Association for the Study of Afro-American Life and History (ASALH). Another forum is the NPS-sponsored interagency training course entitled "Issues in the Public Interpretation of Archeological Sites and Materials." A planned NPS publication, to be entitled, *Digging for the Truth: The Public Interpretation of Archaeological Sites*, will be an anthology of case studies. Another NPS publication, *Close Encounters: Interpreting Cultural History for Young Audiences*, is scheduled to be issued by September 1994, and will draw from the 1992 AAA and 1993 NAI sessions and additionally contributed papers. Figure 1 (page 10) is a tabulation of Initiative activities through 1994.

Sensitive Interpretation Symposium

A proposed symposium, entitled "Toward Sensitive Interpretation of Cultural Resources in a Multicultural Society," has been organized for the 58th Annual Meeting of the Society for American Archaeology (SAA) in St. Louis, Missouri, April 14-18, 1993. The session will address topics on sensitive interpretation that effectively communicate the actual experiences and perspectives of defined ethnic/cultural groups relating to archeological, ethnographic, and historical materials and subjects. Presentations represent experiences relating to a diversity of ethnic or minority groups, including blacks, hispanics, American Indians, and others.

Interpreting for Young Audiences International Workshop

In an increasingly multicultural and technological world, how can we effectively interpret historical and cultural information for tomorrow's adults? This question forms the theme of a one-day pre-conference workshop during the 1993 annual conference of the National Association of Interpretation, Washington, DC, November 17-22, 1993.

The workshop, entitled: "Conveying the Past to the Future: Interpreting Cultural History for Young Audiences," deals with the assumption that children and young people have special learning needs that challenge writers, educators, interpreters, and exhibit designers. Since museum exhibits and other public interpretation programs are often a child's first encounter with exotic objects and concepts, they must be interesting and stimulating, yet informative and uncomplicated. They must also be culturally and developmentally sensitive.

The presentations in this session will examine strategies and experiences for dealing with the special problems and challenges of presenting and translating ethnographic, historical, and archeological information for a young audience.

Because of the expected high level of interest in this subject, and because of the participation of several notable presenters from the United Kingdom, the workshop has been divided into two separate, but closely related sessions. Session A will cover contributions and discussions on topics in the United States, while Session B will concentrate on the programs in the United Kingdom. Presentations in the U.K. session will cover a number of exemplary programs presented by Peter Stone of English Heritage, Gareth Binns of the National Trust, Dan Hiller of the Centre for Environmental Interpretation (Manchester Polytechnic), and Peter Halkon of the Council for British Archaeology and York Archaeological Trust. One particularly intriguing presentation, given by Professor Peter Fowler of the University of Newcastle upon Tyne, is entitled: "Bede's World: Reconstructing an Anglo-Saxon Landscape."

While both workshop sessions have allocated times for panel discussion and audience feedback, the workshop will conclude with a wrap-up discussion that attempts to provide summary comparisons between the American and English systems.

Conclusions

The Public Interpretation Initiative program represents an attempt by NPS and others to foster a cross fertilization and exchange of ideas toward a more holistic approach to public interpretation. Undoubtedly, the key to success lies in the realization that, whether or not we are trained archaeologists, we are the ones that define and mold the interpretive programs that meet the public's eye. As archaeologists and interpreters, we can and must act in tandem as a lens to focus the public eye on the learning and appreciation of archaeological resources (Jameson 1991).

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1991 "Public Interpretation Initiative." In *Federal Archeology Report*, Vol. 4. No. 4, Archeological Assistance Division, National Park Service, Washington, DC.
- For a listing of participating authors and topics in Initiative programs or further information on the topic, contact **John J. Jameson, Jr., National Park Service, Interagency Archeological Services Division, 75 Spring St., S.W., Atlanta, GA 30303; telephone (404) 331-2630; fax (404) 331-2654.**

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NEW HORIZONS

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DATE	FORUM/ACTIVITY	THEME/CASE STUDY FOCUS
November 1990	NAI National Interpreters' Workshop: concur. session	* Park programs; popular histories
April 1991	SAA Symposium	* Park programs; public outreach
October 1991	NAI National Interpreters' Workshop: 2-day seminar	* Examples of successful programs; * On-site critique of museum exhibits
January 1992	SHA Symposium	* The archeologist's role in public interpretation
October 1992	NPS-sponsored Interagency 4-day training course	* Archeologist's and interpreter's roles/communications; * Developing effective interpretive programs; * On-site museum program critique; * Educator/curator/designer planning triad
October 1992	ASALH invited session	* African-American oral histories, park programs, and popular histories
December 1992	AAA syposium	* Interpreting culture for children
April 1993	SAA symposium	* Sensitive interpretation of cultural resources in multi-cultural societies
July 1993	<i>Digging for the Truth</i> publication	* General case studies (approximately 35 articles)
October 1993	NPS-sponsored interagency 5-day training course	* Archeologist's and interpreter's roles/communications; * Developing effective programs; * NPS and non-NPS case study examples; * On-site program/exhibit critique
November 1993	NAI National Interpreters' Workshop: 1-day pre-conference workshop	* Conveying the Past to the Future: Interpreting Cultural History for Young Audiences
September 1994	<i>Close Encounters</i> publication	* Approximately 15-20 articles drawn from AAA and NAI sessions, plus additionally contributed papers, on the topic of interpreting cultural history for young audiences

Figure 1. Major themes and activities of the Public Interpretation Initiative.

Archeology Worldwide

ICOM-WOAM Triennial Meeting

The Fifth Triennial Meeting of the International Council of Museum's Wet Organic Archaeological Materials will be hosted by the Spring Point Museum August 14-20, 1993, at the Sonesta Hotel in Portland, Maine. This conference will focus on the conservation of organic materials, including shipwrecks, archeologically recovered from grolab wet sites. Deadline for hotel reservations is July 13. For details contact **Molly Horvath, Conservator, Spring Point Museum, SMTc Fort Foad, South Portland, ME 04106; telephone (207) 799-6337.**

Education Information Exchange

The Department of Education of the Israel Antiquities Authority, the designated custodian of archeological finds in the State of Israel, is developing projects for educators and their pupils and has an interest in exchanging information on such programs with agencies in the United States. Grade school enrichment programs and field centers where students participate in excavations, restoration and workshops are being developed in Israel, as well as archeology courses for student teachers and in-service training, courses, high school curricula and teaching aids. Persons interested in information exchange should contact **Orna Hess, Department of Education, Israel Antiquities Authority, P.O.B. 586, Jerusalem 91004, Israel; telephone 02-292607 or 02-292627; fax 02-292628.**



Summer Tour, Dig Opportunities

The geographic location of the Ural Mountains and West Siberia has made this area rich in a variety of relics of early ethnic groups, their monuments, settlements, burial grounds, and sanctuaries as well as ancient rock paintings and caves. Student, avocational, and professional archeologists are invited to take part in archeological tours and digs scheduled throughout this region during July and August 1993. For further information contact **Irene Danilova, Laboratory for Archaeological Researches of the Urals and Western Siberia, Ural University, 51 Lenin Ave., Ekaterinburg 620083, Russia; telephone (3432) 557005; fax (3432) 557401.**

Underwater Archeology Management

Anthony Firth has prepared *A Preliminary Account of the Management of Archaeology Underwater in the UK* as an account of "research in progress" to present readers with a model for summarizing the management of underwater archeology in their own countries. They are requested to send this information to him to be entered in a database comprising equivalent accounts from as many countries as possible. He plans to make the completed database available to all who contribute information. Requests for copies of this 26-page report should be directed to **Antony Firth, Research Student, Faculty of Law, University of Southampton, Southampton, SO9 5NH, UK.**

York Adds Two Graduate CRM Programs

The University of York recently set up two new 1-year masters programs in Cultural Resource Management. *Archeology of Buildings* covers the theory and method practiced in archeological and architectural investigation and interpretation of historic buildings and structures in Britain and western Europe. *Archaeological Heritage Management* is designed to equip archeologists and those involved in the management of archeological resources with a philosophical basis and practical knowledge to deal with present day problems involving politics, economic development, and tourism. For a Graduate Prospectus and an application form write to the **Graduate Office, University of York, Heslington, York, YO1 5DD, UK.**

Archeological Protection

Archeological Protection Training Schedule, FY93

The schedule for archeological protection training courses for the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center and the National Park Service for Fiscal Year 1993 are:

FLETC - 40 Hour Skills Course

1. St. George, Utah (BLM) - March 22-26
2. Columbia, California (Stanislaus NF) - April 5-9
3. Athens, Ohio (Wayne-Hoosier NF) - May 3-7
4. Naples, Florida (Tentative) - July 12-16
5. Ft. Leonard Wood, Missouri (DOD) - September 13-17

NPS Overview Courses

1. Tampa, Florida (LECC, Middle District) - Spring
2. Denver (LECC, District of CO) - Summer/Fall

New FS/BLM Study on Pothunting

The U.S. Forest Service (FS) along with the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) recently published Report No. 13 in the Cultural Resources Management Series entitled, *Pothunting in Central Arizona: The Perry Mesa Archeological Site Vandalism Study*. This report had its genesis in a symposium held at the Grand Canyon, in May 1988, co-sponsored by the FS Southwestern Region and the Rocky Mountain Forest and Range Experiment Station, to identify and prioritize research needs relative to cultural resources management in the Southwest. One of the most urgent research topics identified by the group was the development of effective strategies of site protection and stabilization. The following year the Southwest Region funded a pilot study at Perry Mesa, which seemed to offer the best criteria for study and allowed FS to cooperate in the study with BLM.

The research design of the study involved a five-step program addressing: (1) the current status of site condition and pothunting activity in the Perry Mesa locality; (2) the history of archeological site vandalism in the study area; (3) patterns that may be perceived in the spatial and temporal distribution of morphological site types within the study area, and how these relate to site vandalism; (4) what makes some sites more vulnerable to vandalism than others; and (5) past protective measures for archeological sites within the study area and a future monitoring plan that

could be implemented to ensure protection of these non-renewable cultural resources.

Work on these steps included: library and archival research on previous studies on inventoried sites in the study area and on measures that had been taken to protect these sites; an intensive study of a sample of inventoried sites; an oral history study that included interviews with a variety of individuals familiar with the study area; analysis of data collected in the field; and evaluation of steps that were taken in the past or might be taken in the future to protect sites in the study area.

The *Pothunting in Central Arizona* report consists of an overview of the study area, a discussion of the problem of site vandalism as reflected in legislation, the conclusions of the oral history part of the study, and discussions of archeological methods, factors that contribute to susceptibility to vandalism, the history of vandalism at Perry Mesa, and the future of Perry Mesa as a research site, plus recommendations for improving site protection. A result of this study has been the establishment of the first FS Cultural Resources Research Work Unit. It is to be based in Albuquerque, New Mexico, and is proposed to be fully operational by the end of FY 1993.

Defacement of Rock Art/Pictographs Closes Park

The following has been abstracted from two articles, "Hueco Fiasco" and "Hueco Tanks: When Climbers Aren't the Problem," published in *Rock & Ice*, January/February 1993, no. 53.

On November 11, 1992, Hueco Tanks State Park, near El Paso, Texas, was temporarily closed to all visitor use due to chronic defacement of rock art located at various sites throughout the park. A meeting was held between the El Paso Climbers Club (EPCC), Sierra Club, Audubon Society, Greater El Paso Heritage Society, and the Texas Parks and Wildlife Division (TPWD). Following this meeting a public hearing held November 17 was attended by more than 250 people. Also involved were the Tigua Indians, who are trying to gain legal ownership of Hueco Tanks by challenging the State of Texas' competence to protect the park's historic resources.

Federal Archeology Report

As a State Historical Park, the mission of Hueco Tank is to protect and interpret Native American antiquities. EPCC has been trying to establish a working relationship with the Tiguas in the event the park is turned over to them. Meanwhile EPCC has submitted a management plan that limits access to foot traffic only (handicapped exception), relocation of picnic and parking areas, charging backcountry users a yearly \$25 conservation pass fee, searching all carry-in belongings for alcohol and spray paint, and mandatory attendance at a backcountry orientation presentation. The park was re-opened on November 24 under a new plan that calls for several new restrictions in addition to the regulations submitted by EPCC.

Rock climbers are working to improve relations with park management in other ways by increasing local climber activism, developing a bolting-by-permit only system, and by their own concerted efforts to avoid damage to rock art. According to *Rock & Ice* the key to "preserving access (for climbers) is awareness and self-restraint. Awareness

means thinking and acting like a steward, rather than merely as a user, and monitoring the activities of others."

Looter Turned in By Two Hunters

In the fall of 1990, a Jemez Springs, New Mexico, man looting a prehistoric ruin on Federal land managed by the U.S. Forest Service near Vallecitos, New Mexico, was spotted by a local hunting guide and his client, who told authorities. When confronted, the looter turned over the artifacts he had taken, including four bowls, each about 8 inches in diameter, portions of three jars, several grinding stones, and other unassociated sherds. The U.S. Forest Service archeologist involved in the case said that many of the artifacts the man "had glued together himself. He was not selling things, but taking them for his own enjoyment."

In March, 1992, the looter pleaded guilty to one count of violating the Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979. He was sentenced to 2 years probation, 1 month of home detention, 100 hours of community service, \$3,742.58 in restitution, and a \$500 fine. This was the first such conviction in that area since 1987.

Overview of Archeological Protection Law

A new training course for Federal attorneys, solicitors, and general counsels as well as Tribal attorneys was sponsored by the Criminal Division, Department of Justice, and the Archeological Assistance Division of the National Park Service at Mesa Verde National Park, Colorado, on October 23-24, 1992. This pilot course, entitled "Overview of Archeological Protection Law," used the new publication, *Archeological Resources Protection: Federal Prosecution Sourcebook*, as its principal text.

Attending the course were attorneys, staff members from the General Counsel of the Navy, Tennessee Valley Authority, Departments of the Interior, Energy, and Justice, the Legal Aid Bureau of Maryland, and legal personnel from two Indian Tribes. The course consisted of overviews of the law and archeological resources management, panel discussions based on recent significant archeological resources protection cases, and presentations on practical problems and legal issues involved in prosecuting cases, as well as visits to archeological sites. The agenda closed with a presentation by Joseph Dishta, Head Councilman of Zuni Pueblo, on what these resources mean to the Zuni community and why they should be protected.

(Continued on page 14)



A public outreach poster produced by the Southeast Regional Office of the National Park Service.

PROTECTION

(Continued from page 13)

Two Juveniles Fined in Graffiti Incident

In late April 1992, a group of faculty and staff members from a university in Utah and a college in Idaho were hiking in Horseshoe Canyon in Canyonlands National Park. During the hike, a faculty member's two juvenile sons inflicted graffiti in nine separate instances, with charcoal and scratched inscriptions, on a world-class rock art site. The Alcove Site is listed on the National Register of Historic Places for its scientific and cultural significance, but even more importantly it is believed that it may have sacred significance to the Hopi, Zuni, and other Puebloan people. The father was aware of and observed his sons' behavior, yet did not intervene even after some conscientious hikers, who were unassociated with the group, confronted the two juveniles and the father about their destructive behavior.

According to the plea agreement prepared by the U.S. Attorney's Office for the District of Utah, the two juveniles pleaded guilty to a total of nine counts of violating 36 CFR Part 2.1, Injuring and Defacing Archeological Resources within a National Park. The older boy, who was charged with six counts and who caused most of the damage, was fined \$600, and the younger boy, who was charged with three counts was fined \$300. In addition, the father of the two boys agreed to pay a civil penalty under the Archaeological Resources Protection Act in the amount of \$1,364.61 in restitution, as this was the cost the park

incurred in assessing the damage and in doing conservation work to restore the site. The conservators were unable to fully restore the site to its pre-graffiti condition.

Ancient Quarries Protected Through Acquisition

The South Carolina Heritage Trust Program (SCHTP) dedicated the Pacolet River Heritage Preserve December 4, 1992, as the State's fourth Cultural Heritage Preserve. This 257-acre tract was purchased to protect two of 16 prehistoric soapstone quarries dating to at least the Late Archaic period that were listed on the National Register of Historic Places as a thematic district in 1980. Since then many of these quarries have been destroyed by development and vandalism. The two acquired by SCHTP are believed to have the best archeological integrity and to be the most nearly intact.

SCHTP, a section of the South Carolina Wildlife and Marine Resources Department, was created in 1974 as part of the first program developed by a State to protect its cultural and natural heritage. Funds to acquire property are generated through the Heritage Land Trust Fund's stamp tax on real property documents and a check-off on State tax forms. The Pacolet River Heritage Preserve is the 37th site in South Carolina protected by SCHTP, which now manages more than 47,000 acres statewide. For more information on SCHTP write to **Christopher Judge, South Carolina Heritage Trust Program, Wildlife and Marine Resources Department, P.O. Box 167, Columbia, SC 29202.**

Bruce Babbitt Sworn in as New Secretary of the Interior



Secretary of the Interior Bruce Babbitt. (Photo by Tami Heilemann.)

Bruce Babbitt was sworn in as 47th Secretary of the Interior on January 22. He served as governor of Arizona from 1978 to 1987 and as that State's attorney general from 1975 to 1978. He was a 1988 presidential candidate.

Born June 27, 1938, Babbitt grew up in Flagstaff, Arizona, where his family pio-

neered a ranching and trading business in the 1880s. He holds degrees from the University of Notre Dame, University of Newcastle in England, which he attended as a Marshall Scholar, and Harvard Law School.

At the time of his nomination, Babbitt was national president of the non-partisan League of Conservation Voters. He served in 1978 as a member of the Presidential Commission to investigate the Three Mile Island nuclear accident, was a founding member of the Democratic Leadership Council, and served as chair of the Democratic Governors Association in 1985. He has been a member of the Advisory Council on Intergovernmental Relations, the Council on Foreign Relations, and the Grand Canyon Trust. His advocacy as governor led to passage of a nationally acclaimed State water management code and a water quality act to protect underground water in Arizona.

Promoting Archeology

Maryland's First Archeology Week

A Maryland Day Weekend at Historic St. Mary's City March 27-28 will be a special feature of the first Maryland Archeology Week March 20-28, 1993, sponsored by the Archeological Society of Maryland, Council for Maryland Archeology, Maryland Historical Trust, and Maryland Office of Archeology. The importance of protecting the State's diverse archeological resources will be stressed in statewide activities including a number of exhibits and lectures, tours at Black Hill Regional Park and Harpers Ferry National Park, living history demonstrations at Mount Clare in Baltimore's Carroll Park, a public archeology workshop at the Patapsco Female Institute in Ellicott City, and a day-long hike of the Maryland Heights and C&O Canal near Sandy Hook. For details of the Calendar of Events call the Maryland Historical Trust, Office of Archeology, (410) 514-7661.

South Carolina Invitational Dig

As part of the South Carolina Archaeology Week in September 1992 the Savannah River Archaeological Research Program (SRARP) of the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, at the Department of En-



Participants in the special research excavation event work at the Tinker Creek site during South Carolina Archaeology Week September 21-24, 1992.

ergy's Savannah River Site, set up a program to continue the research excavation being conducted at the Tinker Creek Site (see *Federal Archeology Report* March 1992) as an invitational dig on September 21-24. SRARP staff members and professional and experienced avocational archeologists demonstrated proper excavation and recording techniques to 70 participants, several of which signed up to return for future volunteer work. Special Archeology Week events were held at State parks and historic sites throughout the State. For details of the SRARP program contact **George S. Lewis, Volunteer Program Coordinator, South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, University of South Carolina, 1321 Pendleton St., Columbia, SC 29208-0071; telephone (803) 777-8170.**

Archeology Awareness in Illinois

The theme for Illinois Archaeology Week September 20-26, 1992 was "Exploring New Cultures" in recognition of the Columbus Quincentenary. Under the sponsorship of the Illinois Archaeological Survey and Illinois Association for the Advancement of Archaeology, teachers and their students were encouraged to participate in archeological activities. The Archaeology Awareness Week Committee has taken on an ambitious project for 1993, an illustrated booklet summarizing the State's history to be distributed to 6th grade students in conjunction with the 1993 celebration. For details contact **Sharron Santure, Illinois Archaeology Week Committee, Education Department, Illinois State Museum, Spring and Edwards Streets, Springfield, IL 62706; telephone (217) 782-0061.**

First Archeology Week for Kansas

The week of March 31-April 3 has been designated Kansas Archeology Week to create a better understanding of archeology in the State. The week is being sponsored by the Kansas Antiquities Commission and the State Historical Society. Highlights will include exhibits, flintknapping demonstrations, public lectures, and artifact identification sessions conducted by professional and avocational archeologists at various locations within the State. For a poster or further information, contact **Randy Thies, State Historical Society, 120 West Tenth, Topeka, KS 66612; telephone (913) 296-4780.**

NAGPRA

Proposed Regulations Frozen

On January 13, 1993, Assistant Secretary for Fish and Wildlife and Parks Mike Hayden signed proposed regulations for the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA). Submission of the proposed regulations to the *Federal Register* for publication was stopped on January 22, 1993 by a memorandum from Leon Panetta, the new director of the Office of Management and Budget. This regulatory "freeze" is intended to provide President Clinton's appointees an opportunity to review and approve all new regulations. Efforts currently are underway to have the proposed regulations reviewed and approved by a Clinton appointee who has been confirmed by the Senate.

Following publication in the *Federal Register*, interested parties will be invited to participate in the proposed rule-making by submitting such written data, views, or arguments as they desire. Comments related to the effects that might result from adoption of the proposed regulations will be specifically requested.

Memorandum Released

On January 21, 1993, Acting Assistant Secretary for Fish and Wildlife and Parks Joseph E. Doddridge signed a memorandum outlining processes for implementation of the summary and inventory provisions of the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) that are presently under consideration by the Secretary of the Interior for inclusion in forthcoming regulations.

The memorandum details the kinds of cultural objects that must be included in summaries and inventories for existing collections, as well as the type of information that should be included in each document, relevant deadlines, and notification requirements. The memorandum also includes a sample summary and notice of inventory completion and a flow chart of procedures for determining Native American identity and cultural affiliation of cultural objects. Museums and Federal agencies may wish to consider these processes in any repatriation actions they take prior to promulgation of the required regulations.

More than 1000 copies of this memorandum have been distributed to Indian Tribes, Native Hawaiian organizations, national museum and scientific organizations, Federal agencies, and interested members of the public (see NADB Update column, this issue).

Inventories Completed

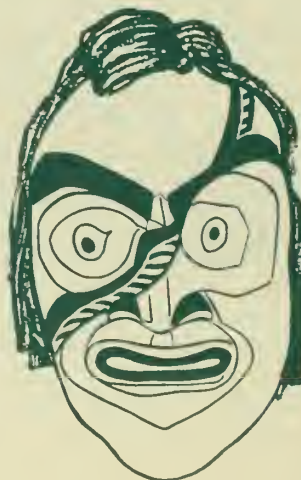
Letters of notification and listings of affiliated human remains and associated funerary objects were received from the Peabody and Essex Museum, the California Department of Parks and Recreation, and the University of Oregon. The letters of notification, which summarize the contents of the accompanying inventories in enough detail to help individuals or groups to identify cultural items to which they can reasonably be believed to be affiliated, were published in the *Federal Register* as required by Section 5 (d)(3) of the statute. A 30-day period following publication of each notice was allowed for any additional lineal descendants or affiliated Indian Tribes to contact the appropriate museum of Federal agency official regarding proper treatment and disposition of sensitive cultural items.

Committee Member Relocates

Dan Monroe, a member of the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Review Committee, has accepted a new position as President and Chief Executive Officer at the Peabody & Essex Museum in Salem, Massachusetts. Monroe was formerly with the Portland Art Museum.

Additional Information

For additional information regarding NAGPRA contact C. Timothy McKeown, NAGPRA Program Leader, Archeological Assistance Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Suite 210, Washington, DC 20013-7127; telephone (202) 343-4101.



Cooperation Urged Between Archeologists and American Indians

Arizona Statement of Principle

The Arizona Archaeology Advisory Commission, established in 1985, consists of a 11 citizens appointed to advise the governor, through the State Historic Preservation Officer, on issues relating to the protection and wise use of archeological resources throughout the State. At its January 7, 1993, meeting the Commission adopted the following statement hoping that others—States, Federal agencies, and professional organizations—would consider it a model and be encouraged to explore practical means of implementing it. The statement was developed under the direction of Dr. Charles Redman, who has been a member of the Commission for several years.

Statement of Principle Regarding Cooperation Between Archaeologists and American Indian Tribes in Archaeological Research in Arizona

The Archaeology Advisory Commission of the State of Arizona recommends that all action possible be taken to encourage and facilitate the meaningful involvement of American Indian tribes in archaeological research and management actions that take place in Arizona.

Tribal community members share with the archaeological community an interest in learning more about Arizona's past and also feel a bond of affinity with the prehistoric occupants of Arizona.

Consequently, those who seek to learn about the past through archaeological research have an obligation to cooperate in this pursuit with interested American Indians in order to understand and incorporate American Indian viewpoints, thereby enhancing the ethical and scientific standards of the archaeological profession. We believe that by bringing in the special insights and methods of learning from knowledgeable American Indians that current knowledge can be substantially enhanced, particularly regarding affinity and traditional cultural practices.

We recognize that there are strong federal and state legislative mandates to conduct this form of substantive, cooperative research and cultural resources management. The Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act regulations require evidence for cultural affiliation which the archaeological record can address. The National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended in 1992, recognizes a larger role for tribes in the historic preservation process. These amendments as well as National Park Service *Bulletin* #38, "Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Traditional Cultural Properties," provide arguments for completing ethnohistoric and related studies. The State Historic Preservation Act (ARS 41-865) requires consultation with the scientific community and groups with cultural affinity regarding treatment and protection of human remains and associated funerary objects on private land. The Arizona Antiquities Act (ARS 41-844 as amended) requires that identification of cultural groups and affinity be considered in making decisions regarding disposition of American Indian human remains, funerary objects, sacred ceremonial objects, or objects of cultural patrimony.

Thus, in the interest of fostering tolerance for cultural diversity, and enhancing the positive working relationships between American Indian tribes and the archaeological community, we recommend that state and federal governments, universities and other research institutions make it a matter of policy to strongly encourage cooperative projects that include substantive American Indian input in both the research process and cultural resources management. We further recommend that these entities ensure that funding is made available for these efforts as part of the cultural resources management process.

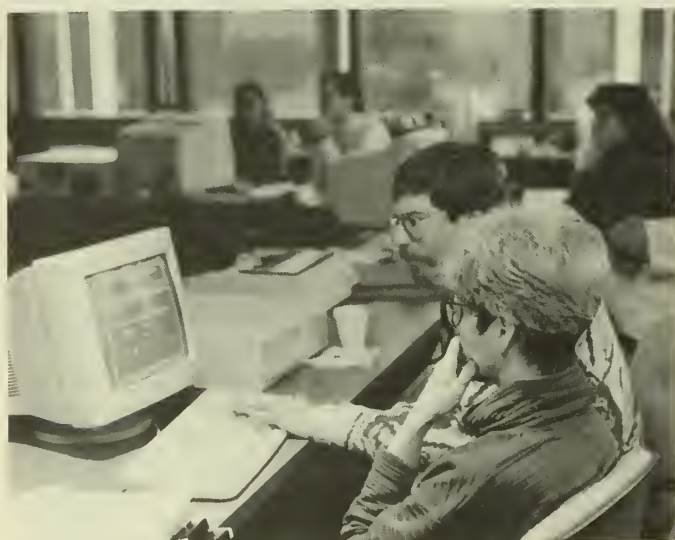
Adopted by the Arizona Archaeology Advisory Commission on January 7, 1993.

Signed by Gary Stumpf, Chairman

NADB Update

NADB Regional Coordinators' Meeting

The NADB Regional Coordinators held a 3-day meeting, January 19-21, at Fayetteville, Arkansas. Present at the meeting was a new member of the team, Wyndeth (Wendy) Davis from the Alaska Regional Office. Also attending were: Mark Rudo, Western Regional Office; Bill Butler, Rocky Mountain Regional Office; Bert Herbert, Mid-Atlantic Regional Office; David Anderson and Jean Godbee,



Participants in the NADB Regional Coordinators' Meeting learned new releases of NADB software at their January meeting.

Southeast Regional Office; and Veletta Canouts, Washington, DC.

CAST co-hosted the meeting and gave the coordinators a "behind the scenes" look at the NADB-Online System. Larry Karr, Karr Associates of Washington, DC, who is a consultant for the NADB stand alone program, demonstrated the IPS--NADB-Reports module. A number of applications using the IPS software are planned for release later this year (see *Federal Archeology Report*, December 1992 issue). Discussion at the meeting focused on updating the NADB-Reports records -- the update is planned for late

Spring -- and entering into agreements for transferring records from other computerized bibliographic databases.

NADB Online System

The Center for Advanced Spatial Technologies at the University of Arkansas (CAST) has installed new equipment that enhances the performance of the NADB Online System and increases the number of users who can sign on simultaneously. The Internet address has changed: **telnet cast.uark.edu** or **telnet 130.184.71.44**. The telephone access number is the same: **(501) 575-2021**.

The NAGPRA module is being readied for the online system as this goes to press. Users will be able to download copies of the Act, the Federal Register notices of repatriation, and the recent guidance concerning summaries and inventories (see the NAGPRA column, this issue). A master directory of Tribal governments and Native Hawaiian organizations is being prepared by the Archeological Assistance Division of the National Park Service and should be available before the next issue of the *Report*. Users are encouraged to access the system on a regular basis for information about the latest additions.

Introduction to Cultural Resources Databases

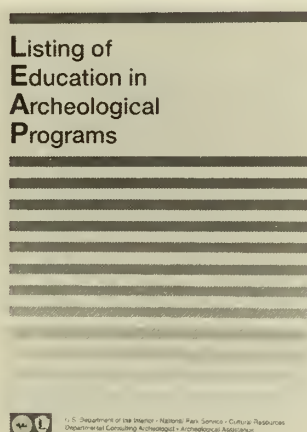
The Archeological Assistance Division and the Interagency Resources Division will co-sponsor two courses to introduce the IPS software, which includes the National Register Survey Module, the Historic Preservation Fund Module, and the NADB-Reports Module. One course will be held in or near Washington, DC, in the late Spring; the specific location of the other has not yet been determined, but it will be in the western part of the country in the late Summer.

This training is being funded under the competitive Cultural Resource Training Initiative. While there is no tuition for the course, participants must bear the cost of travel and per diem. The course size is limited to 18. Those interested in receiving more information about this training opportunity should contact either **Diane Miller, IPS Program Coordinator, Interagency Resources Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; telephone (202) 343-9552** or **Veletta Canouts, NADB Program Coordinator, Archeological Assistance Division, P.O. Box 37127, Suite 210, Washington, DC 20013-7127; telephone (202) 343-4101; fax (202) 523-1547**.

PAWG

How do you use LEAP?

The Federal interagency archeology Public Awareness Working Group (PAWG) has sponsored several projects over the past six years, pooling bits and pieces of individuals' time and agency funds to see that things get done that archeologists have indicated are needed. One of these is the **Listing of Education in Archeological Programs (LEAP)**, a national clearinghouse of posters, brochures, exhibits/displays, public participation and education programs, audios/videos/films, broadcasts, press articles, popular publications, and community outreach activities that promote public awareness of U.S. archeology. The LEAP clearinghouse has been collecting information since 1987, with information provided by Federal, State, and local agencies and individuals. Two volumes of clearinghouse data (1987-89, 1990-91) have been published.



The initial database development involved several PAWG members, and development and maintenance of the electronic database, and listings publication, have been supported by the National Park Service (NPS) Archeological Assistance Program (AAP). Continued maintenance of the LEAP database, and the development of either a national online user service and/or a continued set of biennial publications of current information, is expensive. The PAWG column in *Federal Archeology Report* Vol. 5, No.4 asked for reader input about the usefulness of LEAP information and preferred delivery systems. No comments have been received in response to that request. **For AAP and PAWG members to evaluate the priority of maintaining and further developing the LEAP clearinghouse, in light of other program needs, confirmation of the clearinghouse's utility is required. Send your positive or negative comments about the LEAP clearinghouse to the PAWG Coordinator, especially if this is an information set that you wish to have maintained and enhanced.**

Several PAWG member agencies and cooperating organizations combined efforts to participate in the North American Social Studies Conference, a joint conference of the U.S. National Council for the Social Studies and the Canadian Association for the Social Studies, held in Detroit, in November 1992. A panel discussion, "Using Archeological Tools to Teach Cultural Heritage," included representatives from the NPS/National Trust for Historic Preservation (NTHP) Teaching with Historic Places project, Bureau of Land Management Cultural Heritage Education project, Crow Canyon Archaeological Center (CCAC), Louisiana State University, Smithsonian Institution, Society for American Archaeology (SAA) Public Education Committee, and Toronto public archeology education, and was very well received. The NPS, SAA, NTHP/NPS, and CCAC also had exhibits at the conference trade show, arranged together to have maximum impact on conferees. Tapes of the panel discussion are being transcribed for possible publication.

Bruce Eberle, Federal Highways Administration (FHWA) Preservation Officer, presented information about the Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act (ISTEA) at the February 2, 1993, PAWG meeting in Washington, DC. ISTEA is changing a lot of the federally supported transportation planning process, and has two major components: (1) the Surface Transportation Program (STP), which is almost a block grant program for State and local governments for environmental assessment and mitigation aspects of projects; and (2) National Highway System (NHS) projects, which involve Federal oversight of both engineering and environmental considerations. State departments of transportation have the lead on STP projects, and archeologists interested in transportation-related research, e.g., overview of all highway archeology projects in the State since the mid-1950s, should apply to the relevant transportation department Secretary for information about the application process. For further information about ISTEA, contact your appropriate state transportation department or **Bruce Eberle, FHWA, Environmental Analysis Division (HEV-20), 400 Seventh Street SW, Room 3240, Washington, DC 20590; telephone (202) 366-2060; fax (202) 366-3409.**

Send comments on LEAP, or other comments or questions about PAWG, to **Ruthann Knudson, PAWG Coordinator, Archeological Assistance Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Suite 210, Washington, DC 20013-7127; telephone (202) 343-4119; fax (202) 523-1547.**

Conferences

Spring Symposium

The Richard E. Stearns Memorial Lecture will be given by R. Christopher Goodwin during the 28th annual **Spring Symposium on Archeology** to be held **March 20, 1993**, at the **People's Resource Center, 100 Community Place, Crownsville**, by the **Archeological Society of Maryland** and the **Maryland Historical Trust**. Goodwin will speak on "Bottles, Buildings, and Baseball: Archeology and History of Baltimore's Camden Yards." For reservation information telephone **Linda Durbin, (410)514-7661**.

SAA Annual Meeting

The 58th Annual Meeting of the **Society for American Archaeology (SAA)** will be held **April 14-18, 1993**, at the **Adams' Mark Twain Hotel** in **St. Louis**. For details contact the **Society for American Archaeology, 900 Second St., NW, Suite 12, Washington, DC 20002**; telephone **(202) 789-8200**; fax **(202) 789-0284**.

The **American Society for Conservation Archeology (ASCA)**, will be presenting a panel discussion on "Teaching Cultural Resource Management" (CRM) on Thursday, April 15, 8:30-10:00 a.m., in complement to the annual meeting of SAA. The panel organizers, David Burley from Simon Frazer University and Ruthann Knudson of the National Park Service, request that people attending the discussion who teach CRM bring copies of their course outlines to the ASCA presentation.

Archeology of Cities

The **Archeology of Cities Conference** for teachers, archeologists, and the general public, being held **May 3-4, 1993**, in **Minneapolis**, will open with a 7:30 p.m. Monday lecture on "The Archeology of Castles" by Werner Meyer from the University of Basel in Switzerland given at the Minnesota History Center. Speakers Tuesday at the Minneapolis Institute of Arts (MIA), will be Scott Anfinson of the Minnesota Historical Society, Pamela Cressey of Alexandria Archaeology, Alexandria, Virginia., Karolyn Smardz of Toronto Public Schools, Barbara Scholkmann from the University of Tübingen, and Heiko Steuer from the University of Freiburg. A scholarly roundtable, "The Archeology of Medieval Settlements," will be held at the

University of Minnesota on May 3. Conference sponsors are the University of Minnesota and the Institute for Minnesota Archaeology, MIA, Minnesota Historical Society, and Mississippi National River and Recreation Area. For additional information contact **Mark Allen, Professional Development and Conference Services, University of Minnesota, 221 Nolte Center, 315 Pillsbury Drive, SE, Minneapolis, MN 55455**; telephone **(612) 625-6358**.

Forensic Archeology Seminar

Participants will explore state-of-the-art techniques employed in the search for and recovery of unlocated human remains during a **May 28-29, 1993**, seminar presented by the Departments of Anthropology and Criminal Justice at **Mercyhurst College in Erie, Pennsylvania**. Topics to be covered in the **Forensic Archaeology Seminar** will include systematic search and site mapping in various terrains, forensic archeological and house fire excavation, collection of entomological specimens, and forensic osteological and odontological analysis. For registration information contact **Dennis C. Dirkmaat, Department of Anthropology, Mercyhurst College, Glenwood Hills, Erie, PA 16546**; telephone **(814) 824-2105**.

Ethnohistorians to Meet

Raymond J. DeMallie is program chair for the **November 4-7, 1993**, Annual Conference of the **American Society for Ethnohistory** to be held at the **Indiana University Memorial Union in Bloomington, Indiana**. Deadline for proposals for organized sessions and individual abstracts is July 15. For further information contact the **American Indian Studies Research Institute, Indiana University, 422 North Indiana Ave., Bloomington, IN 47405**; telephone **(812) 855-4086**.

Environmental Management Conference

The 18th Annual Conference of the **National Association of Environmental Professionals** to be held **May 24-26, 1993**, at the **North Raleigh Hilton and Convention Center, Research Triangle, Raleigh, North Carolina**, will focus on "Current and Future Priorities for Environmental Management" in plenary, technical, and poster sessions, short courses, and technical tours. For registration information contact the **National Association of Environmental Professionals, 5165 MacArthur Blvd., NW, Washington, DC 20016**; telephone **(800) 526-6237**.



U.S. - Canadian Great Lakes Conference

The Michigan Sea Grant of Michigan State University (MSU) Department of Park and Recreation Resources, Michigan Bureau of History, and Michigan Department of Natural Resources sponsored a U.S. and Canadian conference on Great Lakes Submerged Cultural Resources at MSU February 3-4, 1993. This was the second such conference following up on a February 1992 meeting in Windsor, Ontario. The 1993 meeting was underwritten by the National Park Service Archeological Assistance Program, Canadian Embassy, Washington, DC, National Trust for Historic Preservation, and MSU Canadian Studies Center. The MSU meeting was attended by about 75 people representing maritime archeology, historic preservation, maritime museum services, recreational diving and related services, commercial diving, natural resource management, and Federal resource management with representation of all topical and geographical interests across the Great Lakes region.

The 1993 conference was broken up into interest or "stakeholder" groups as listed previously, and all groups addressed a common suite of questions on resource use and its importance, historical use highlights, and standards of responsible resource use in the Great Lakes area. The groups discussed the need and possible mechanisms for communication of Great Lakes submerged cultural resource issues to the wide range of stockholders and among stakeholder groups.

Each group at the MSU meeting selected a spokesperson to represent the group's interests in developing draft policy statements based on the Windsor and East Lansing meetings. Those draft statements are to be sent to all MSU conference participants and other interested parties for review and comment when the statements are available, probably in mid to late 1993. Publication of the MSU conference proceedings is planned, and ultimately a consensus policy document will be published for distribution to policy makers in State, Provincial, and Federal governments. For more information on the conference contact **Ken Vrana, Underwater Preserve Specialist, Michigan Sea Grant Extension, Michigan State University, 334 Natural Resources Building, East Lansing, MI 48824; telephone (517) 353-9735.**

Training

Navajo Work-Study Program

One goal of the Navajo Nation Archaeology Department (NNAD) is to train career professional Navajo archeologists. To this end, NNAD has established a co-operative program with the Anthropology Department of Northern Arizona University (NAU), creating a NNAD field office on the NAU campus. The program receives financial support from the Navajo Nation and allows students to work part time for NNAD while pursuing degrees in anthropology and archeology. NNAD-NAU is recruiting Navajo graduate and undergraduate students. Those interested should contact **Miranda Warburton, Navajo Nation Archaeology Department-Northern Arizona University, Flagstaff, AZ 86001; telephone (602) 523-7428.**

Underwater Training

A Submerged Cultural Resource Management Workshop for public agency personnel was held February 9-11, 1993, at the Key Largo National Marine Sanctuary at Key Largo, Florida, sponsored by Underwater Science and Equational Resources of Indiana University. The workshop highlighted the archeological and biological significance the cultural resources and opportunities for public programs in research, education, and interpretation. For details contact **Leslie White, Underwater Science and Educational Resources, Smith Research Center 190, Indiana University, Bloomington, IN 47405; telephone (812) 855-5057.**

Metal Preservation Workshop

A Micronesia-wide Metal Preservation Workshop was conducted by the U.S. National Park Service (NPS) and the Republic of the Marshall Islands (RMI) Historic Preservation Office on Wotje Island December 3-10, 1992, taught by David W. Look, chief of the Preservation Assistance Branch, NPS Western Regional Office, and Dirk Spennemann, chief archeologist and acting deputy RMI Historic Preservation officer. This workshop provided technical expertise identified by a recent survey of potential preservation treatments for the large number of metal artifacts, constituting a unique historical resource, on these sites. A Management Conservation Plan is being drafted to provide a planning tool to facilitate management, preservation, and conservation of the extant RMI World War II artifacts. For more information contact **Dirk H.R. Spennemann, Republic of the Marshall Islands Historic Preservation Office, POB 1454, Majuro Atoll MH 96960 R.M.I.**



Notes

Museum Fellowships Program

Applications are invited for the second annual Smithsonian Institution Fellowships in Museum Practice program, which aims to advance understanding of museums' service to their communities and stimulate critical dialog in the field. Awards up to \$4,000 go to practitioners who undertake theoretical and applied research on issues of importance to museum work. Projects must be conducted in Washington, DC, and designed in collaboration with Smithsonian sponsors. Application deadline in April 1, 1993. For further information contact **Nancy J. Fuller**, Office of Museum Programs, Arts and Industries Building #2235, MRC 427, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, DC 20560; telephone (202) 357-3101; fax (202) 357-3346.

Curation Program

The St. Louis District, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (COE), is conducting curation assessments for military installations, COE Districts, and other non-military Federal agencies nationwide, partially funded by the Department of Defense (DOD) Legacy Program. The District is COE's designated Technical Center of Expertise for Archaeological Curation and Collections Management. Mandatory use of this District for curation services by all DOE installations is under consideration. The District is also conducting inventories and summaries required by the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act.

The St. Louis District is working with the Construction Engineering Research Laboratory to design a prototype curation facility incorporating features necessary to permanently curate agency collections in compliance with Federal regulations 36 CFR 79. For additional information contact **Michael K. Trimble**, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, 1222 Spruce St., CELM-PD-A, St. Louis, MO 63103; telephone (314) 331-8466.

Shoreline Erosion Study

A study team is seeking information about investigations of the destruction of cultural properties due to the effects of eroding shorelines around the nation's reservoirs, which is a continuing problem for many Federal and State agencies. Shoreline erosion can generally be classified as one

of two types. Bankline recession usually involves a nearly vertical cutbank with erosion occurring at its toe near the waterline. The other form takes place in the fluctuation zone of a reservoir where archeological sites are impacted not only by drawdown and filling but also by other natural and cultural activities that occur during exposure to the elements and visitors.

In the Pacific Northwest where proposed changes in reservoir operating procedures will threaten several thousand sites in the years to come, interagency studies are under way to better understand impacts to resources in drawdown zones and to seek effective ways to protect endangered sites. An analytical model is to be created from which monitoring plans and site protection solutions will be developed. Cultural resource managers and specialists who have dealt with drawdown impacts and site protection measures in this reservoir zone are asked to contact **Paul R. Nickens**, CEWES-EN-R, 3909 Halls Ferry Road, Vicksburg, MS 39180-6199; telephone (601) 634-2380.

Project 'Iniki

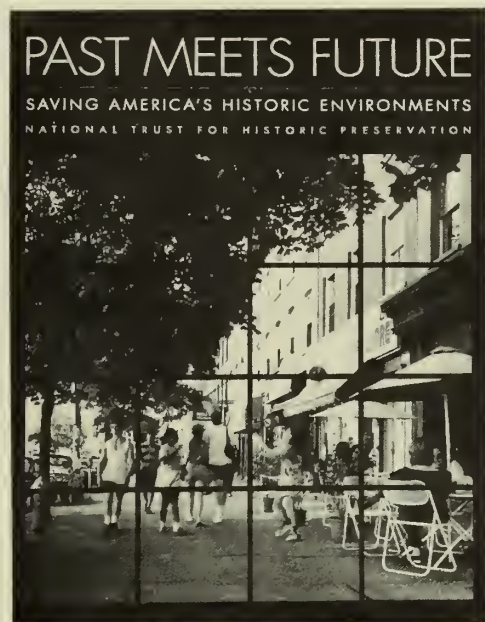
In response to Hurricane 'Iniki and the damages it caused on September 11, 1992, to many structures including historic and archeological sites on the Island of Kaua'i, Project 'Iniki was established to assist in relief and recovery efforts. The Historic Hawai'i Foundation organized the Project with the cooperation of the State Historic Preservation Division of the Department of Land and Natural Resources (DLNR) and National Trust for Historic Preservation and backed by volunteer technical assistance from local architectural, engineering, and construction communities, and the State and Kaua'i County. Among the historic structures damaged by the storm are the Grove Farm Homestead, Haraguchi Rice Mill, and Ching Young Store. The Project 'Iniki Team has assisted DLNR with its damage assessment and inventory work.



Publications

Preservation Agenda

In October 1991 preservationists, public officials, historians, museum administrators, archeologists, and educators gathered in San Francisco to mark the 25th anniversary of



the National Historic Preservation Act and the 75th anniversary of the National Park Service and to set an agenda for a continuing and strong role for historic preservation in the nation's cities and countryside. *Past Meets Future: Saving America's Historic Environments* presents that agenda through 33 essays written by individuals involved in this field including Jerry L. Rogers, then associate director for Cultural Resources for the National Park Service, Arkansas State Archeologist Hester A. Davis, and historian Antoinette J. Lee of the National Register of Historic Places, who also edited the volume. Send orders for *Past Meets Future*, \$25.95 each plus sales tax where applicable and \$4.00 shipping and handling, to the **Preservation Press, National Trust for Historic Preservation, 1785 Massachusetts Ave., NW, Washington, DC 20036.**

Nevada Prehistory Studied

More than a dozen archeological reports are summarized in *Who Were the Ancient People of Stillwater National Wildlife Refuge, Nevada?* by Anon W. Raymond. Illustrations by Kendal Morris help show the new information on early Stillwater Marsh inhabitants that was gained through a cooperative effort by archeologists and members of the local Fallon Paiute-Shoshone Tribes to study artifacts and burials recently exposed by flooding of the Stillwater Refuge. For more information on this booklet write **Ronald**

M. Anglin, Refuge Manager, U.S. Department of the Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service, Stillwater Wildlife Refuge, P.O. Box 1236, 960-4 Auction Road, Fallon, NV 89407-1236.

Early Canadian Shipping

A 251-page biographical dictionary, *Men and Ships in the Canada Trade 1660-1760*, by J.F. Bosher, provides alphabetical lists of both merchants and ships in early Canadian history plus indexes of people and ships, useful references, and several family trees. A publication of the Parks Service of Canada, copies are available by mail from the **Canada Communication Group - Publishing, Supply and Services Canada, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada K1A 0S9.**

Awards

Ethnohistory Publications Awards

The 1992 Awards Committees of the American Society for Ethnohistory have given the Erminie Wheeler-Voegelin Prize for best book-length work on ethnohistory to Morris W. Foster of the University of Oklahoma Department of Anthropology for *Being Comanche: A Social History of an American Indian Community*, published by the University of Arizona Press in 1991. For the best article in the field of ethnohistory, the Robert F. Heizer Prize was awarded to Inga V. Clendinnen of the La Trobe University Department of History for "Fierce and Unnatural Cruelty: Cortez and the Conquest of Mexico," which appeared in the Winter 1991 edition of *Representations*.

Crow Canyon Center Honored

The Crow Canyon Archaeological Center, Cortez, Colorado, is the first archeological project to receive the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation's highest honor, the President's Historic Preservation Award. The awards jury cited the Center's innovative research and educational mission that involves the lay public in gaining a greater understanding of archeology and its importance. Its educational outreach programs bring archeology into area classrooms and enhance public awareness of Native American traditions through lectures, workshops, and site research, and, through a cooperative agreement with the Bureau of Land Management, treasures on Federally administered properties are made available to the public.

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